

# Assemblyman Fearon Introduces Bill at Albany to Abolish Office of Fish Culturist

## ADAY IN WINTER WOODS GOOD SPORT

Wild Life Signs Seen Everywhere in Snow; Tracks of Deer and Fox.

## BEAR LEAVES ITS DEN

Carrying Pack on Snowshoes Easy; Meals Quickly Prepared on Journey.

A day in the winter woods makes one feel how much wild life is close at hand if one can read the signs. Recently two Rod and Gun contributors, "Tamarack" and "Bill Crockett," spent two weeks on snowshoes in the Adirondacks, accompanied by Jim Sturges, guide, of Speculator.

Both "Tamarack" and Sturges are woodsmen, campers, anglers, hunters and outdoorsmen, and the way these men read the signs upon the winter's snow seems amazing or if it were not so simple. There is from twelve to eighteen inches of snow in the Adirondacks, which will mean much water in the trout streams when it melts.

The three men on the midwinter hike hauled a sled and for a time carried their pack baskets of provisions and blankets strapped across their shoulders, resting slightly upon the hips.

These pack baskets are small at the mouth and wide at the bottom and their strength and capacity seems incredible. Sometimes they are covered with water-proof canvas, but ordinarily they are woven so closely that little rain enters, particularly if they are covered at the top.

Twenty-five pounds slung over one shoulder or held by hand would become a burden if carried any distance, but slung twenty-five pounds in a basket across both shoulders, letting it rest on the hips, and you have practically no weight at all. Make it fifty pounds and the average man will carry it easily. Jim Sturges has carried 100 pounds for a day, covering many miles when walking in from town to camp, without thinking he was performing an unusual stunt.

Indian guides in Maine and Canada frequently carry big loads on their backs held by a strap which goes across the forehead, but to carry packs in such a manner requires more or less experience and unusual strength.

The soldier carries his kit in a long roll slung between the shoulders, and that is especially adapted to hiking with a pack that rolls up well, but in the Adirondacks the pack basket is best suited because it is a carryall for things that cannot be rolled up.

Starting off with packs and snowshoes, to stop at noon in a desirable place and have a bite to eat means merely putting your hand into the pack and taking out what is needed without having to unpack or repack, and when night comes and a camp site is selected the pack basket saves one from losing or misplacing articles required on such a trip.

**Wild Life Signs in Snow.**  
With pack basket and snowshoes the midwinter hiker can start off with a trail at the start there are signs of wild life. Just outside the camp there are signs of a snowshoe hare. He has not taken alarm because the tracks are regular and at one place you see the big brother of little Molly Cottontail has sat down.

A fresh snow in the woods tells much of the habits of wild life. The tracks stop. He says: "A partridge (ruffed grouse) slept here last night. He probably dove down into the snow from that limb, to get warm, remained there all night and this morning, if you will look closely you will see the imprint of its wings as it started in flight."

"You look closely; you see how deeply the bird has plunged into the snow and the imprint of its feathers is most marked."

"The snow is not deep enough," says Jim Sturges, "for we would find the deer yarded in the plains of the Moose River. All this section through the West Canada are runways and thoroughfares for deer. Now we will merely see their tracks."

You have stopped for a minute or two while Jim breaks through the ice to get at running water and as you go the waterproof outer sole of your shoes you realize how cold these spruce, brook and lakes are. Also it makes all the water you have tasted anywhere else feel like a drink of warm milk and cream. You drink two or three cups of it and it quenches the thirst.

**What the Tracks Tell.**  
You do not drink too much because it is so cold and you know that practically anywhere you can get a drink when you want it. Sometimes merely crowning a lake with ice for a foot and a half through the imprint of your snowshoes in the snow will contain water if you round out a small hole. While drinking water from a cup is convenient, sometimes it is so cold that it is dangerous of breaking through the ice in shallow streams, and lying flat on your tummy you surprise yourself that you lie in that position so long, doing so because the water tastes so good.

"I see you chased a deer that had come down to water," says Jim Sturges to "Tamarack."

"I did not have seen him first," replies "Tamarack."

"Yes, I saw the long strides, but that deer must have been alarmed at something else."

"Both men call attention to the tracks that reveal to you the whole story out that the woodmen have pointed it out. One track is at a water hole, the next is a number of feet away, and the deer is bolted in alarm and as the tracks are followed they gradually show the normal walking track."

By and by you become accustomed to the deer tracks and because of their size they are easily recognized. So, too, goes the rabbit tracks, these being more numerous, however, at the settlements. But the other tracks, beaver, otter, fisher or "black cat," martin or sable, and mink look more or less alike except to the trained observer. The fox makes an unmistakable track, particularly the bristly tail sticking across the snow. But to men like Jim Sturges and "Tamarack" they read not only the signs of beaver, otter, fisher, martin, mink and field mice, but they can tell also some of the tragedies of wild life.

## T. N. Burket and Tarpon Taken on Plug

feet. No word is spoken. Each man is making his own observations individually in silence. Finally one man comes back to the trail, lighting his pipe; the other continues on. Later, he too, hikes back to the trail and the procession starts on.

"What was it?" asks the man who took no part in the pursuit.

"A deer with a deer following, but I first mistook the second track for a lynx."

"So did I," replied his companion. "The men, making independent observations, come to the same conclusion. The sun has thawed the snow somewhat and as you cross a lake it hardens and cakes under the heel. The woodmen, as a matter of habit, merely wiggle their heels from time to time and knock it off; the newcomer to snowshoeing stops frequently to dig the ice from the caribou tracks."

Crossing the lake the snow shoes become wet and soon to weigh a dozen pounds, but on the light, cold snows of the woods the snowshoes lose the added weight and snowshoeing becomes a pleasure again.

**Luncheon on the Ice.**  
A glance at the sun and an inclination for food from your tummy says gets a halt. The guide selects a place near water, takes the axe from the pack basket, cuts a dead tree alongside a fallen piece of timber, takes out his snowshoes and clears away the snow.

With his axe he cuts into the ground until he strikes the warm earth underneath the snow, and having cleared a space he splits some of the wood into slender strips. Then he takes out his jackknife and whittles until the wood curls up and he has made perhaps half a dozen such cuttings. These he places under the taller, slender strips of wood (no "flatwood" or "lightwood" being obtainable), strikes a match and in a few minutes he has a good fire blazing.

Taking a crocheted sock he puts on a pair of water and seals a can of beans, cooked for the previous meal. Then he cuts a few slices of ham, and if you want it he will slice a stick with prongs will hold it so as not to burn the hands. Other sticks with prongs are out for toast, the butter can is placed near the fire to thaw out, and within fifteen minutes from the time of cutting the wood there is a hot, hearty meal, consisting of ham with a Virginia sauce, buttered toast and tea, with a piece of cheese to top off with. Then a slice of bread is baked in the coals, the snowshoes put on, luncheon utensils put in the pack basket and the start for the night camp is made, the three hikers feeling much cheerier.

**Black Bear Leaves Its Den.**  
The afternoon proves as interesting as the morning, because the warm weather has brought a black bear from its den and its tracks are easily observed in the snow as it made its way over the mountain side. Bears have a tendency to climb into high ledges, over rocks and fallen trees and leave their telltale marks especially on logs and fallen trees where they have brushed their way away. The tracks are fresh, having been made this morning. The trail of the bear is not so far out of the way where camp is to be made that it cannot be followed, but when the afternoon starts to snow and the sweeter, trapshooters' coat or mackinaw feels good, it is time to think of a camping place.

The trail of the bear is left off for you do not intend to camp on his trail. You have not come into the winter woods especially for bear but to enjoy the hunt and observe wild life and you look all around for an available camp site, water, wood and material for the bed being the chief requirements. The ground must be level, the water good, but the sloping ground indicates water and that site is passed up.

**Making a Night Camp.**  
Finally the most available selection is alongside a huge boulder. Jim Sturges takes his axe and you know that before he comes back he will have the best fire made possible without violating the laws of the forest preserve. The other two men get busy with snowshoes brushing the snow away for a distance of eight feet by twelve, a fire is started. The drifts of snow are cut and boughs, and the tent poles are cut and placed in the ground.

Quickly the tent is put into position, the poles are put over the top and added as a further windbreak. As soon as the spruce and balsam dries it is stripped off and thick layers of the fans or branches of balsam and spruce are placed over the tent and the tent is placed over the spruce and the tent is placed over the spruce.

To keep out dampness or cold, a poncho is put over the tent and the spruce. The tent is about four feet high, tapering down to the ground, where the head comes out. When the head comes out a man's feet will be about a foot or a foot and a half from the fire.

The night wood being piled high, a back log is put in and the long logs are piled up around the fire. The place when they burn in two, both places can be thrown on the fire.

Preparations are made for the evening meal. The tent is put over the spruce and the tent is placed over the spruce. The tent is about four feet high, tapering down to the ground, where the head comes out. When the head comes out a man's feet will be about a foot or a foot and a half from the fire.

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## BILL TO ABOLISH TITCOMB'S OFFICE

Assemblyman Feron's Measure Would Deprive Hatcheries of Executive Head.

## POLITICS PLAYS PART

By SYL.

Sportmen throughout New York State are not slow to recognize the fact that there has been a great improvement in conditions in the protection of fish and game and that laws are more vigorously enforced than they were a few years back. This change is due to the fact that New York has in its Conservation Commission such irreproachable men as Commissioner Pratt and Fish Culturist Titcomb.

Both of these men are sportsmen at heart and direct to the core faithful to their duty and obligation to the interests of their brothers of rod and gun.

It would be hard to find the duplicate of such men to supervise the great fish and game interests in this State, for both are without political blemish and ambition.

Their sole object is concerted effort to provide the vast aggregate of sportsmen the best that can be obtained and by sincere endeavor to give a square deal to all interested, especially the man with the rod and gun who is preferred to the whims of the political wire puller.

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## Best SAILFISHING IN YEARS AT LONG KEY

Anglers Averaging Eight a Day at Florida Resort.

## Long Key, Fla., March 8.—Long Key

is experiencing the best sailing in many years in the view of James L. Jordan, who is familiar with Florida fishing, usually spending the winter and spring here.

For the remainder of the season Jordan will guide Mr. and Mrs. Fernan Conill, and during this time nine thread line will be used. Last season the Conills landed seven sailfish, a four pound kingfish and many smaller fish on nine thread line. So far this season the Conills have landed two sailfish and three thirty-five pound kingfish on nine thread line.

Jordan says that nine thread line is gradually becoming popular with many anglers and is a big step forward in the conservation of game fish.

**Seven Joint Jersey Game Bills.**  
TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—The New Jersey Fish and Game Conservation League and the State Fish and Game Commission urge the Legislature to pass the following seven game bills: Continued protection on horned larks for five years; change the deer season to five consecutive days after the close of the general season; increase hunting and fishing licenses; provide a fund for owners of cats caught killing birds; prohibit hunting from flying machines; unify State and Federal laws on migratory birds, and open the woodcock season simultaneously with the general season.

**Wright Buys Santa Catalina.**  
LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 8.—The Banning interests have sold their controlling interest in Santa Catalina Island, famous fishing ground, to William Wright, Jr.

**Automobile Exchange.**  
USED  
Pierce-Arrows  
Every Car Exactly as Represented and Mechanical Condition Guaranteed to Be Only the Best.

1917-38 HP 4 passenger Touring.  
1917-38 HP 5 passenger Touring.  
1917-38 HP 7 passenger Limousine.  
1917-38 HP 7 passenger Roadster.  
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# Old Trump Leading Still Persistent

## By R. F. FOSTER.

If one watches the manner in which trump declarations are made it will be evident that the old whist idea of leading trumps the moment the dealer gets into the lead, just because he is strong in them, still persists with the average player.

On the other hand, if there is an immediate rule in sight it is promptly taken advantage of, provided it is dummy that can make the little trump. Which, of course, leads to a ruff, and if, seems to be one of the parts of the game that the average player never masters.

Last week this SUN gave a hand in which this system of leading trumps immediately upon getting in, just because there were nine between the two hands, should have cost the player 757 points, in spite of the fact that he had a good plain suit to defend.

Here is an illustration from the same game, the duplicate matches at the Racketeer, in which one player, in the room, S. S. Lenz, went game on the play, although the hand went the rounds of nine tables.

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